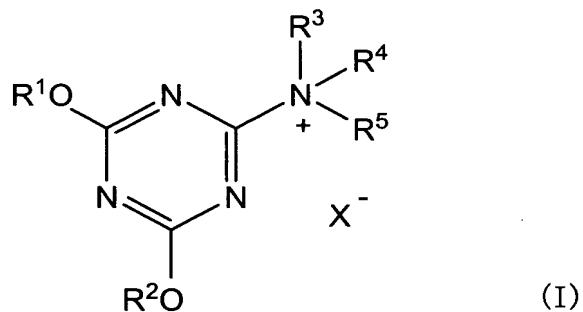


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims replaces all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS

1. (original) A 1,3,5-triazine compound represented by the following formula I:

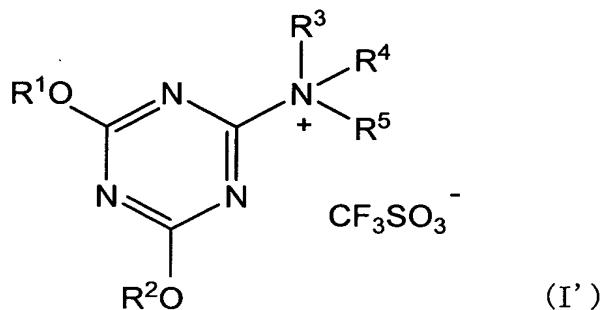


wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each independently a methyl group, an ethyl group, a hydroxyalkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, -(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (where m is an integer of 1 to 120, and R<sup>6</sup> is a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, an ethyl group, or a propyl group), -(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>)<sub>m</sub>H (where m is an integer of 1 to 120, and R<sup>7</sup> is an alkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, an N,N-dialkylaminoethyl group or -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sup>+</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sup>+</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, or an alkyl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, but both R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are not alkyl groups having 6 to 20 carbon atoms at the same time; one or two of R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are methyl groups, and the remaining R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each independently -CH<sub>2</sub>COO-C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, -C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, or -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-p-C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, where n is an integer of 6 to 20, and -C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub> is linear; and X<sup>-</sup> is a halide ion, a triflate anion, a nitrate ion, a sulfate ion, a hydrogensulfate ion, a sulfonate ion, a tetrafluoroborate ion, or a perchlorate ion.

2. (original) The compound of claim 1, wherein at least one of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> is a methyl group or an ethyl group.

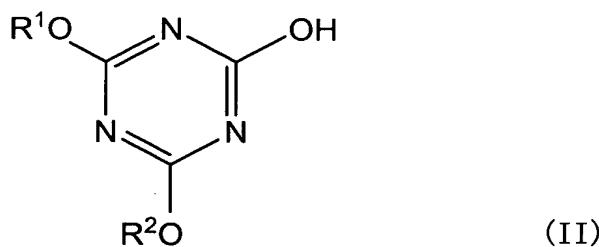
3. (currently amended) The compound of claim 1 or 2, wherein n is 12 to 16.

4. (original) A method for producing a 1,3,5-triazine compound represented by the following formula I':



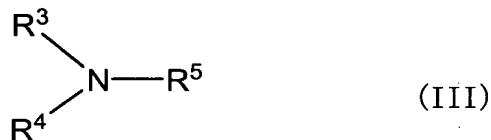
wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each independently a methyl group, an ethyl group, a hydroxyalkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, -(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (where m is an integer of 1 to 120, and R<sup>6</sup> is a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, an ethyl group, or a propyl group), -(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>)<sub>m</sub>H (where m is an integer of 1 to 120, and R<sup>7</sup> is an alkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, an N,N-dialkylaminoethyl group or -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sup>+</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sup>+</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, or an alkyl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, but both R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are not alkyl groups having 6 to 20 carbon atoms at the same time; one or two of R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are methyl groups, and the remaining R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each independently -CH<sub>2</sub>COO-C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, -C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, or -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-p-C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, where n is an integer of 6 to 20, and -C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub> is linear; and X<sup>-</sup> is a triflate anion, comprising:

obtaining triflate by mixing a compound represented by the following formula II and trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride in an organic solvent:



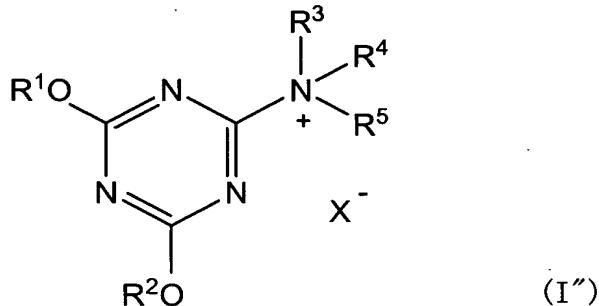
wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each independently a methyl group, an ethyl group, a hydroxyalkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, -(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (where m is an integer of 1 to 120, and R<sup>6</sup> is a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, an ethyl group, or a propyl group), -(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>)<sub>m</sub>H (where m is an integer of 1 to 120, and R<sup>7</sup> is an alkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, an N,N-dialkylaminoethyl group or -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sup>+</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sup>+</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, or an alkyl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, but both R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are not alkyl groups having 6 to 20 carbon atoms at the same time; and

mixing the obtained triflate and a tertiary amine represented by the following formula III in an appropriate organic solvent:



wherein one or two of R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are methyl groups, and the remaining R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each independently -CH<sub>2</sub>COO-C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, -C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, or -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-p-C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, where n is an integer of 6 to 20, and -C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub> is linear.

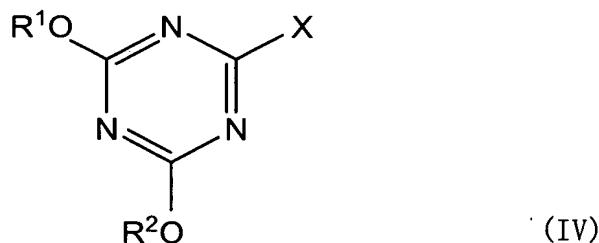
5. (original) A method for producing a 1,3,5-triazine compound represented by the following formula I":



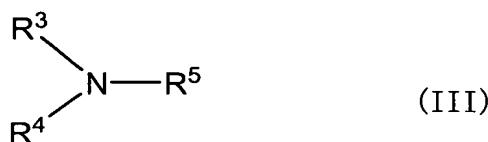
wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each independently a methyl group, an ethyl group, a hydroxyalkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, -(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (where m is an integer of 1 to 120, and R<sup>6</sup> is a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, an ethyl group, or a propyl

group),  $-(CH_2CH_2NR^7)_mH$  (where  $m$  is an integer of 1 to 120, and  $R^7$  is an alkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, an N,N-dialkylaminoethyl group or  $-CH_2CH_2N^+(CH_3)_3$ ),  $-CH_2CH_2SO_3^-$ ,  $-CH_2CH_2N^+(CH_3)_3$ , or an alkyl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, but both  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are not alkyl groups having 6 to 20 carbon atoms at the same time; one or two of  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are methyl groups, and the remaining  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are each independently  $-CH_2COO-C_nH_{2n+1}$ ,  $-C_nH_{2n+1}$ , or  $-C_6H_4-p-C_nH_{2n+1}$ , where  $n$  is an integer of 6 to 20, and  $-C_nH_{2n+1}$  is linear; and  $X^-$  is a halide ion, comprising:

mixing a compound represented by the following formula IV and a tertiary amine represented by the following formula III in an appropriate solvent:



wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are each independently a methyl group, an ethyl group, a hydroxyalkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms,  $-(CH_2CH_2O)_mR^6$  (where  $m$  is an integer of 1 to 120, and  $R^6$  is a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, an ethyl group, or a propyl group),  $-(CH_2CH_2NR^7)_mH$  (where  $m$  is an integer of 1 to 120, and  $R^7$  is an alkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, an N,N-dialkylaminoethyl group or  $-CH_2CH_2N^+(CH_3)_3$ ),  $-CH_2CH_2SO_3^-$ ,  $-CH_2CH_2N^+(CH_3)_3$ , or an alkyl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, but both  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are not alkyl groups having 6 to 20 carbon atoms at the same time; and  $X$  is a halogen atom;

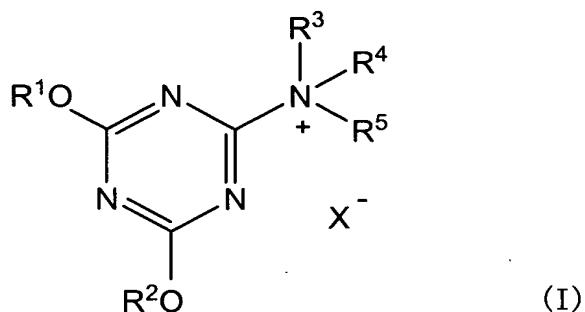


wherein one or two of  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$  and  $R^5$  are methyl groups, and the remaining  $R^3$ ,  $R^4$

and R<sup>5</sup> are each independently -CH<sub>2</sub>COO-C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, -C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, or -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-p-C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, where n is an integer of 6 to 20, and -C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub> is linear.

6. (original) A method for producing a carboxylic acid derivative, comprising:

mixing a carboxylic acid and a compound having a nucleophilic functional group in an aqueous solution in the presence of a 1,3,5-triazine compound represented by the following formula I:



wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each independently a methyl group, an ethyl group, a hydroxyalkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, -(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (where m is an integer of 1 to 120, and R<sup>6</sup> is a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, an ethyl group, or a propyl group), -(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>)<sub>m</sub>H (where m is an integer of 1 to 120, and R<sup>7</sup> is an alkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, an N,N-dialkylaminoethyl group or -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sup>+</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>, -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sup>+</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>, or an alkyl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, but both R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are not alkyl groups having 6 to 20 carbon atoms at the same time; one or two of R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are methyl groups, and the remaining R<sup>3</sup>, R<sup>4</sup> and R<sup>5</sup> are each independently -CH<sub>2</sub>COO-C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, -C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, or -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-p-C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub>, where n is an integer of 6 to 20, and -C<sub>n</sub>H<sub>2n+1</sub> is linear; and X<sup>-</sup> is a halide ion, a triflate anion, a nitrate ion, a sulfate ion, a hydrogensulfate ion, a sulfonate ion, a tetrafluoroborate ion, or a perchlorate ion.

7. (original) The method of claim 6, wherein the carboxylic acid is a fatty acid having 6 to 20 carbon atoms.

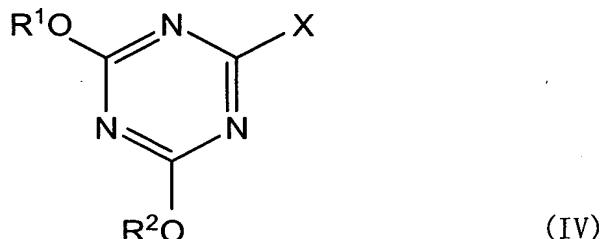
8. (original) The method of claim 7, wherein the carboxylic acid is a fatty acid having 8 to 18 carbon atoms.

9. (currently amended) The method of claim 6 any of ~~claims 6 to 8~~, wherein at least one of R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> in the formula I is a methyl group or an ethyl group.

10. (currently amended) The method of claim 6 any of ~~claims 6 to 9~~, wherein n in the formula I is 12 to 16.

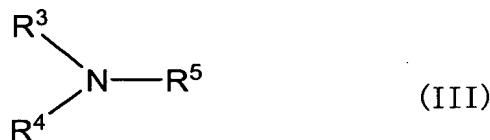
11. (currently amended) The method of claim 6 any of ~~claims 6 to 10~~, wherein the compound having a nucleophilic functional group is a primary amine compound or a secondary amine compound.

12. (original) A method for producing a carboxylic acid derivative, comprising mixing:  
a carboxylic acid;  
a compound having a nucleophilic functional group;  
a compound represented by the following formula IV; and  
a tertiary amine represented by the following formula III in an aqueous solution:



wherein R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>2</sup> are each independently a methyl group, an ethyl group, a hydroxyalkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, -(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>O)<sub>m</sub>R<sup>6</sup> (where m is an integer of 1 to 120, and R<sup>6</sup> is a hydrogen atom, a methyl group, an ethyl group, or a propyl group), -(CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NR<sup>7</sup>)<sub>m</sub>H (where m is an integer of 1 to 120, and R<sup>7</sup> is an alkyl group having 2 to 5 carbon atoms, an N,N-dialkylaminoethyl group or -CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>N<sup>+</sup>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), -

$\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SO}_3^-$ ,  $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N}^+(\text{CH}_3)_3$ , or an alkyl group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, but both  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  are not alkyl groups having 6 to 20 carbon atoms at the same time; and  $\text{X}$  is a halogen atom,



wherein one or two of  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^5$  are methyl groups, and the remaining  $\text{R}^3$ ,  $\text{R}^4$  and  $\text{R}^5$  are each independently  $-\text{CH}_2\text{COO}-\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$ ,  $-\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$ , or  $-\text{C}_6\text{H}_4-\text{p-C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$ , where  $n$  is an integer of 6 to 20, and  $-\text{C}_n\text{H}_{2n+1}$  is linear.

13. (original) The method of claim 12, wherein the carboxylic acid is a fatty acid having 6 to 20 carbon atoms.

14. (original) The method of claim 13, wherein the carboxylic acid is a fatty acid having 8 to 18 carbon atoms.

15. (currently amended) The method of claim 12 any of claims 12 to 14, wherein at least one of  $\text{R}^1$  and  $\text{R}^2$  in the formula I is a methyl group or an ethyl group.

16. (currently amended) The method of claim 12 any of claims 12 to 15, wherein  $n$  in the formula III is 12 to 16.

17. (currently amended) The method of claim 12 any of claims 12 to 16, wherein the compound having a nucleophilic functional group is a primary amine compound or secondary amine compound.

18. (currently amended) The method of claim 12 any of claims 12 to 16, wherein the compound having a nucleophilic functional group is an alcohol compound.